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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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I Resolve

THIS is the time of resolutions; the time when we determine that we will give up all sorts of things that are harmful to us; and that we will do during the coming year a great many things that we promised ourselves last January we would do in 1920, and which, somehow, we didn't do at all.

There is a saying that "resolutions are made only to be broken" and perhaps that may be true in some cases. But, although many of our resolutions are not carried out, it is good for a man and woman, once a year at least, to resolve to do great things. It shows we are not satisfied with what we have been doing in the past, and dissatisfaction is always the road to progress. No one who sits down in smug complacency ever gets very far in any department of life. No one who has said "what's the use of making resolutions, I'll only break them," has advanced very far in physical, mental or spiritual power.

To resolve is to be like an eaglet, trying its wings; to resolve is to be as the athlete, training for the race; to resolve is to be like the scientist, groping in the ether for a new and startling revelation.

The eaglet sometimes falls to the ground with a broken wing; the athlete may not always win the marathon; the scientist may never discover all that he desired or hoped for, yet if the resolve to try had never been made, none of the three would have accomplished anything.

To make a resolution at the beginning of the year that the 365 days that are to come shall be the best, and the brightest and more filled with love and service than any previous year, enlarges the soul and gives one a firmer grip on the verities of life.

It was Charlotte Perkins Stetson who once wrote these resolutions:

"I RESOLVE

To keep my health;
 To do my work;
 To live;
 To see to it I grow, and gain, and give;
 Never to look behind me for an hour;
 To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
 But always fronting onward to the light,
 Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
 On, with what strength I have,
 Back to the way."

There is nothing in these resolutions that any man or woman may not resolve and stick to during the coming year.

Try it, you who read this, and see if the year of our Lord, One thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one will not be the biggest, the happiest, and the most glorious year that you have ever known.

Honest Labels for Woolens

THERE is before Congress a bill which if made a law will compel manufacturers of woolen goods to label their products in such a manner that the public will have no difficulty in determining whether a piece of cloth is made of virgin wool or contains shoddy.

Before the war the term "all wool" meant exactly what it implies. Then certain gentlemen in authority conceived the idea of cutting up scraps of wool, "re-

claiming" they called it, and mixing it with virgin wool in the soldiers' uniforms. There was an investigation by Congress and one of the results was the establishment of the fact that goods containing shoddy have less durability than those made of virgin wool.

There are laws which protect the public against the improper labeling of food and drugs. There are laws which make it an offense to misbrand gold or silver. "Sterling" stands for genuine silver just as "14K" stands for a definite, known quality of gold.

No one doubts the value of these laws and there should be no question of the advisability of protecting woolens with a similar measure. When the public buys a piece of goods it has a right to know whether it is getting pure wool or cheap shoddy and the last ones to deny this will be honest manufacturers.

More Propaganda

IT WILL probably be just as well if the readers of the daily press will take the "blue law" yarns with a grain of salt. Dr. Crafts, who has been responsible for more reforms than any other one man in the United States and who would know about plans to put the old Sabbath observance measures into effect if anybody does, says nothing of the kind is contemplated.

The agitation over the supposed plot to enforce the customs of three hundred years ago makes one think, avers Dr. Wilbur Crafts, of the colored minister who, in announcing his text, stated, "I will divide my discourse into two parts. Firstly, I will deal with that what am in the text and secondly I will deal with those things what am not in the text. And, brethren, I will deal with the second part first."

Anyone who is at all acquainted with the caliber of the men who led the last great reform—the adoption of national prohibition—will at once absolve them of responsibility for such a scheme. If they are nothing else they are at least too smart politically to show such bad judgment. And since there is nothing in "the text" of the recognized reform organizations that even remotely resembles the drastic blue law program, it becomes necessary to look elsewhere for the authorship of the wild stories.

If we direct our course by the light of past events we will probably end our search at the lair of the press agents for the liquor interests. They are very ingenious gentlemen, these advocates of personal liberty, and they have a bag full of tricks. Some time ago, it may be remembered, they were charged with having originated and circulated the report that the prohibition organizations were about to attempt a campaign which would make the use of tobacco a felony. If their aim is to discredit prohibition by associating it with the most radical theories and theorists, they overshoot the mark when they make their tales as wild as these. And if they hope by chance to rush prohibition leaders into the mistake of supporting some such movement as they outline, they are wrong again.

The prohibition leaders will not be rushed. They are quite content with holding what they have. They even have a sense of humor. Verily, they are wise men.

Mr. Harding Wears Well

MR. HARDING proved during his presidential campaign that he was a good talker. It cannot be said that he was eloquent, for he was not. But he used straightforward language. He talked in simple words and phrases and his audience understood and liked it.

This, of course, was good but it was by no means unusual. There are plenty of plain talkers in the country and a good many of them find their way into public office. A much more valuable, and a far rarer quality is the faculty of listening well—and Mr. Harding has it.

It is not unusual for candidates for office to promise to call the best minds of the country to their aid, yet few of them perform their pledge after they are elected. Mr. Harding, however, having made such a promise is keeping it. He is calling in the leaders of the nation's thought one at a time, from Elihu Root to William Jennings Bryan, and there is no denying the fact that in so doing he has pleased the nation exceedingly.

To do Mr. Harding full justice it must be said that this is not the first time, since his election, that he has shown a soundness of judgment which has been very pleasing to the public. With all his modesty and gentleness he has handled several situations in a manner which indicates that "the velvet scabbard holds a sword of steel."

The Tariff Again

THE old wheel horses of the Lower House of Congress ought to be and probably are in their glory, for the tariff is up again and they can tinker to their hearts' delight.

To these old veterans of a hundred battles the tariff is the one legislative problem that is worthy of real consideration. To them it is ever the paramount issue. Let others fool away their time trying to decide how large the army and navy shall be, let those who will worry over a league of nations. For their part they will stick strictly to their knitting and will talk about nothing but tariff.

The tariff tinkers went into eclipse during the war but the ink was scarcely dry on the armistice papers before they were giving out statements to the effect that the only road to reconstruction was tariff revision. And now they are dragging out all the old catch lines that were used in McKinley's day and are talking about saving the American farmer, building up American industries and protecting the American public. Two recent instances of the way they work come to mind.

The emergency measure framed in the closing days of the year provided heavy duties on over twenty farm products and was lauded as the salvation of the American farmer. Absolute quiet was maintained, however, on the fact that the net result will be to increase the cost of living to the public at large.

The public has also been solemnly assured by the high protectionists that the only way to assure the continued prosperity of American industry is to build a high tariff wall around the country and thus keep out the cheap products of Europe. Nothing much is said, however, about keeping out cheap European labor or of the fact that if we refuse Europe a market for her goods we will make it impossible for her ever to repay the ten billion dollars which she owes us.

No wonder the average citizen finds debates over the tariff confusing and cannot square the statements of the tariff tinkers with what to him appears to be the simplest and most elementary laws. He, poor direct soul, does not charge off anything for the sake of pleasing the farmers nor of winning the votes of labor, nor for satisfying industry. He does not even understand that one must sacrifice something to partisan principles and political pride.

But if the average citizen cannot understand the tariff, perhaps he can find a grain of comfort in the thought that there need no longer be any worry about getting back to normalcy. With Congress all heated up and quarreling over the tariff we are back.

The Price of Ignorance

P. P. CLAXTON, Commissioner of Education, gives the public considerable food for thought when he states that the greatest tax paid in the United States is that paid for ignorance. The losses which we incur because we fail through ignorance to do things as well as they might be done, he says, amounts annually to twenty billion dollars. To put it more graphically, we could pay for our share in the World War with what we waste every 12 months.

Our sin—for waste is sin—is all the greater because it could be avoided so easily. We need but to give the various educational departments of the government the support they deserve to wipe out the greater share of this enormous loss and yet our policy toward them is invariably a niggardly one.

Comparatively few people, it seems, appreciate the great work which is being done in this country by government scientists. For instance, there are few who know that investigators of the Department of Agriculture have just returned from a 9,000-mile journey through Africa where they went in search of food plants which could be adapted to the United States. Probably few know that it was the government scientists who first introduced durum wheat, Egyptian cotton, alfalfa, rice, navel oranges and the sorghums and after demonstrating their adaptability induced the farmers to accept them.

Nor is this the only branch of endeavor which has profited by government discoveries, for there is scarcely a department of commerce or science which has not learned to do things better or more economically through the advice of these Federal bodies.

How much more could be accomplished may perhaps be realized when it is stated that out of the tremendous government budget of 1920, these highly important departments received about one cent out of every dollar of national revenue.

We must economize, of course, but there is room to question the wisdom of any budget which does not acknowledge the worth of the educational work which the government is doing and provide for developing all its possibilities.